

# PRESIDENT HAS 463 AND ROOSEVELT 265

Taft Needs 77, Not Counting  
Bay State's Eight, and the  
Colonel 275.

## CALIFORNIA ON TUESDAY

Speaker Clark Still Maintains  
His Big Margin Over  
Gov. Wilson.

WASHINGTON, May 11. As shown by the table printed in another column President Taft has 463 delegates to the Chicago convention instructed for or pledged to his candidacy, as compared with 265 delegates instructed for or pledged to Roosevelt. President Taft's total is thus within 77 of the 540 necessary to nominate. Col. Roosevelt, on the other hand, still needs 275 delegates to secure the nomination.

President Taft's total of 463 does not include the eight delegates at large of Massachusetts, which have been conceded to him by Col. Roosevelt. Although these delegates have been urged by Mr. Roosevelt to cast their ballots for President Taft in accordance with the Massachusetts Presidential preference expression, they have not definitely declared they will follow this advice. With these eight delegates added, President Taft's total would be 471, within 69 of the necessary 540.

These figures do not take into account the claims that are being made by the Roosevelt managers of desertions from the ranks of the Taft delegates, especially in South Carolina and New York. Except for South Carolina, these claims seem up to this time to lack confirmation.

In the case of South Carolina Roosevelt people contend they will have 14 of the 18 delegates who had previously declared for Taft. Up to this time, however, the Roosevelt people have produced evidence affecting only 4 of the 18 delegates from South Carolina. The other 14 delegates, they would vote for Roosevelt. The Taft people assert that when the roll is called in the Chicago convention Roosevelt will not have more than 2 of the South Carolina delegation.

The claims of the Roosevelt managers in regard to New York have been extravagant, running as high as 21 out of the total of 90 delegates. Up to this time, though, Col. Roosevelt apparently has only 8 of New York's delegation that he can safely call his own.

The figures also give Taft the 8 Arkansas delegates elected thus far. There is apparently considerable doubt in regard to these delegates, and there will be a contest in regard to them. As long, however, as President Taft maintains control of the Republican national committee, he undoubtedly will have the better of the contest.

All told, Roosevelt has signified his intention to contest 164 of the 462 delegates that have been elected to date. In figuring up the Roosevelt total, however, the 36 delegates now pledged to La Follette and the 10 instructed to Cummins must also be considered. With La Follette and Cummins elected, these 46 delegates would almost certainly vote for Roosevelt as second choice.

There are 266 delegates to the Republican convention still to be selected. They are distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Arizona, 2; Arkansas, 8; California, 2; Idaho, 8; Kansas, 10; Michigan, 4; Minnesota, 2; Montana, 8; New Jersey, 28; North Carolina, 20; Oklahoma, 2; Ohio, 48; South Dakota, 10; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 40; Utah, 8; Washington, 14; West Virginia, 16; and Wisconsin, 10.

Of these States, from which the President will have to draw 77 delegates to insure his nomination, all with the exception of Utah and Wyoming are of considerable ground, but the Taft managers expect that the President will be able to break even with Roosevelt in many of these States, and will pick up a considerable number of scattered delegates in others to insure his nomination by a safe margin. The Taft managers are figuring on the President's nomination in the first ballot with considerable leeway.

Republican State conventions will be held next week in Wyoming, Tennessee, Washington, New Jersey, Utah, West Virginia, Montana, Idaho and Minnesota.

Presidential primaries, Democratic and Republican, will be held on Tuesday in California. The Taft managers hope to get 14 of the 26 delegates from California, but it is doubtful if their gains in that State will be as large as this.

The 6 delegates in Wyoming are promised to Taft. Four in Tennessee, 12 in Washington and 8 in Utah also are claimed by the Taft bureau, but the indications are that Col. Roosevelt will control the Washington State convention.

North Carolina will give twenty or more delegates to Roosevelt, and the 16 in West Virginia also will go to the Colonel. Roosevelt is likely also to control the Texas State convention. Montana and Idaho with 8 delegates each are claimed by both, and Roosevelt is conceded to get a majority of the 24 delegates in Minnesota.

The vital States in the remainder of the contest are Ohio and New Jersey, the former with 48 and the latter with 28 delegates. Both of these States have Presidential preference primaries, which will be held in the latter part of May.

Of the Democratic candidates, Speaker Clark still maintains his lead by a big margin. He has 220 of the 614 delegates elected to date. Woodrow Wilson has 127 instructed or pledged for him, but Gov. Wilson also has 40 from Texas and probably 18 more from South Carolina definitely in sight.

In the coming week Democratic State conventions will be held in New Hampshire, Michigan, South Carolina, Tennessee, Iowa and Maryland.

## FLINN TO HEAD T. R.'S FIGHT.

Pittsburg Bears Pennsylvania Boss Is to Be National Chairman.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 11. In the event of Roosevelt receiving the nomination for President, friends of William Flinn of Pittsburg, now recognized leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, declare he will be chairman of the Republican national committee.

The manner in which Flinn cleaned up in the recent Pennsylvania primaries, completely routing the opposition, made a great hit with Roosevelt and the latter, it is reported in local political circles, has expressed a desire in the event of his nomination to have Flinn run the campaign. So well pleased was Roosevelt with the way Flinn put matters through in this State that he has called upon the local leader to assist him in his campaign for delegates in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and at present the Pittsburger is believed in the Roosevelt fight in Ohio.

Flinn is in Ohio and could not be interviewed on the report coupling his name with the national chairmanship, but his friends say he would be perfectly willing to assume the duties.

## STANDING OF CANDIDATES BY STATES.

REPUBLICAN.		INSTRUCTED FOR ROOSEVELT:	
Alabama	22	Illinois	56
Arkansas	8	Indiana	10
California	2	Kansas	10
Colorado	12	Kentucky	3
Connecticut	14	Maine	12
Delaware	6	Maryland	16
Florida	12	Massachusetts	10
Georgia	28	Michigan	6
Idaho	2	Missouri	20
Illinois	2	Nebraska	16
Indiana	20	New Mexico	2
Iowa	16	New York	2
Kansas	2	North Carolina	3
Kentucky	23	Oklahoma	16
Louisiana	20	Oregon	10
Massachusetts	18	Pennsylvania	67
Michigan	20	Vermont	2
Mississippi	20	Total	265
Missouri	16	Instructed for La Follette:	
Nevada	6	North Dakota	10
New Hampshire	8	Wisconsin	26
New Mexico	8	Total	36
New York	82	Instructed for Cummins:	
North Carolina	1	Iowa	10
Oklahoma	2	Total	10
Pennsylvania	9	UNCLASSIFIED.	
Rhode Island	10	Massachusetts	8
South Carolina	18	For Taft	463
Tennessee	18	For Roosevelt	265
Vermont	6	For La Follette	36
Virginia	24	For Cummins	10
Hawaii	6	Total	517
District of Columbia	2	RECAPITULATION.	
Philippines	2	Total number of delegates in Republican convention	1,078
Porto Rico	2	Necessary to nominate, 540.	
Total	463	Needed to give Taft a majority, 275.	
		Needed to give Roosevelt a majority, 275.	
		Delegates elected, 782.	
		Number to be elected, 266.	
		Contests to be made by Roosevelt managers, 164.	

DEMOCRATIC.		INSTRUCTED FOR MARSHALL:	
Colorado	12	Indiana	30
Illinois	58	Instructed for Underwood:	
Kansas	20	Alabama	24
Maryland	16	Florida	12
Massachusetts	36	Georgia	12
Missouri	20	Mississippi	20
Nebraska	12	Total	84
Oklahoma	10	Instructed for Baldwin:	
Washington	14	Connecticut	14
Wisconsin	6	Uninstructed delegates:	
Total	220	Alaska	6
Instructed for Wilson:		Delaware	12
Oklahoma	10	Maine	10
Oregon	10	New York	90
Pennsylvania	76	Philippines	6
Porto Rico	6	Wisconsin	1
Wisconsin	19	Total	115
Total	127	Total number of delegates in Democratic convention	1,094
Instructed for Harmon:		Needed to nominate, 729.	
Nebraska	4	Delegates selected to date, 604.	
Instructed for Burke:		Delegates to be selected, 490.	
North Dakota	10		

## HOT FIGHT FRAMING UP FOR DELEGATES IN OHIO

Taft and Roosevelt, Harmon  
and Wilson to Stake Much on  
Coming Primaries.

## REPUBLICAN FIGHT MIXED

Bryan Will Continue His Attack  
on the Governor, Whose  
Friends Are Worried.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 11.—Ohio's preferences between Harmon and Wilson and Taft and Roosevelt may be known on the night of the primaries, May 21, if there is a landslide either way. If the contests are close, consider the difficulty may be encountered in ascertaining the result.

In both parties there are struggles for the forty-two district delegates and also for the six delegates at large. In the Republican party the latter are to be selected by the State convention. The Democratic six will depend not necessarily upon who controls the State convention but upon the relative popularity of Gov. Harmon and Gov. Wilson of New Jersey.

Voters will express a direct preference between the two Democratic Presidential candidates. They will not vote for candidates for delegates at large but for Harmon or Wilson. Hence there is a possibility of a mix-up similar to that in Massachusetts and in two Maryland districts for the voters may approve Wilson and yet send Harmon delegates to the State convention.

If this contingency develops there will be some excitement for the Presidential candidate carrying the primary is to be privileged to name his own delegates at large, subject to approval of the State convention.

Both parties will have Congress district primaries May 21 to name delegates to Baltimore and Chicago, but only about one-third of the personnel of the two State conventions will be chosen that day. The other State delegates will be named at subsequent county conventions, but the delegates to the latter will be picked May 21. As in other States there are many candidates up who are not pledged, so that it is possible a few days may elapse after May 21 before the results are definitely known.

So far as pledges go there will be nothing on any ballots to indicate instructions. This applies to candidates for district, State and county delegates, so that it is up to the Presidential campaign managers to get the names of their candidates impressed upon the voters. During the last week the Roosevelt leaders have taken steps to so advertise their candidates. Space in local newspapers has been bought liberally for the purpose.

On the eve of one of the most exciting week's campaigns which the State has ever experienced, it is apparent that the Roosevelt workers have determined not only to centre their energies on the forty-two Republican district delegates, but to take a chance on getting control of the State convention.

As two-thirds of the delegates to the latter will be chosen at county conventions and these conventions are expected to be under control of party organization men, mostly Taft supporters, Taft has a striking advantage, so far as the State convention is concerned. It is the Roosevelt programme to make as good a showing as possible in the district contests and to depend upon the influence of a Roosevelt landslide therein to force the State convention to fall in line with the general verdict.

To emphasize the advantage possessed by the Taft people with reference to the State convention, it need only be cited that Taft delegates are likely to be sent from the two most populous counties, Hamilton and Cuyahoga. These two delegations will make up more than one-fifth of the State convention. In Hamilton county to date, Roosevelt managers have put up no fight to speak of, although they did get behind candidates for district delegates who originally had come out for La Follette.

During the winter, Roosevelt said he would not oppose Taft in his home county. This week, however, he intimated there was a possibility that he would get into the Hamilton County contest when he said: "I will not go there unless Mr. Taft forces me to do so." In Cuyahoga county, the Roosevelt organization has put up a spirited campaign but Taft is expected to control the county convention. In over 100 instances, Taft candidates for delegates are unopposed.

Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties have two Congress districts each. Taft is pretty certain to have the four national delegates from Hamilton but is not so certain of the four from Cuyahoga. Outside of these two counties there are seventeen districts, each of which will send two delegates to Chicago and in each of which there will be the most spirited kind of a fight between Roosevelt and Taft leaders at the primaries. Most of these districts have Democratic Congressmen. In some of them there are two or more candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress and this has served to stir up factional troubles. As a further cause of mudslinging, candidates for county offices and for the legislature are to be nominated May 21, and in some cities there are bond issues up for consideration.

Taft's tour of the State next week is to be comprehensive. It will embrace seventy-five speeches practically all the territory which he did not cover during the last week, when in one day he made eighteen addresses. In one of these, that at Portsmouth, the President faced 10,000 people assembled in a park. His assumption of an enthusiastic welcome seemed greatly to please the crowds. It was decidedly in contrast with the speaking attitude of the dignified President as Ohioans have known him for years.

Senator Burton of this State, Senator Townsend of Michigan, John Hodges of New York, Senator Charles McNary of Oregon and possibly others will visit the State during the week.

Although at first Col. Roosevelt did not seem to have such an extensive campaign in Ohio, it has been arranged that he will devote practically as many days to the State as President Taft. He will be joined by Senator Charles McNary, Congressman Murdock, Governor Hadley and Stubbins and former Secretary Oscar Straus; perhaps by others. Through northern Ohio, an enthusiastic welcome has been paid in advance for Col. Roosevelt by Cleveland and Toledo newspapers owned by Dan R. Hanna of Cleveland, son of the late Senator M. A. Hanna.

It is likely that the Republican contests may be made interesting by the presence in the State for three days of Senator La Follette. His supporters have put up candidates for national delegates in seven districts.

Disposed to ignore any possible harm that Col. William Jennings Bryan might do by his candidacy, Gov. Harmon has finally been aroused to take the stump for a reply to the bitter aspersions spread by the Nebraskaan. Bryan has made three trips up and down the river across the State and the Harmon people are admittedly worried, although a few weeks ago they pooched the idea that Col. Bryan could do harm, an enthusiastic welcome had been paid in advance for Col. Roosevelt by Cleveland and Toledo newspapers owned by Dan R. Hanna of Cleveland, son of the late Senator M. A. Hanna.

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## ROOSEVELT'S PRIMARY VOTES COST \$5 EACH

New York County Expenses Included \$366.56 for Carpets and \$150 for a Safe.

## \$70,946.77 WAS EXPENDED

Watchers Got \$5 Apiece for Scrutinizing the Count and Some Captains \$10.

From Yesterday's Evening Post.  
ALBANY, May 11.—Here is the first complete story of how the Roosevelt Committee and its allied organization, the Roosevelt League, ran the business end of their primary campaign in New York county and how they expended the \$71,000 which they used to poll the 14,500 votes cast for their delegates.

It is an interesting and instructive story that is told in the sworn statements of the two treasurers, Elton Huntington Hooker and Amos E. R. Pinchot, on file in the office of the Secretary of State, from which this display of facts and figures is taken. It is the story of a big undertaking that didn't pan out, of a propaganda carried on on an elaborate scale based on an expectation which was never realized. Never in all the history of political campaigns, primary or otherwise, is there any record of such a great sum of money expended on an electorate of such a size—and with so little result.

Never has money been handed out more lavishly to a small band of workers. Twenty many Hall in its most opulent days never had, even at a regular election where its continuance in power was at stake, more money to spend per capita on the voters. Actual comparisons of results are different, but taking the per capita expenditure of the Republican county committee last fall and accepting the vote cast for Sheriff, who ran also on the Independence League ticket, as the measure, the fact is disclosed that, while it cost the two Roosevelt organizations \$71,000, or approximately \$5 a vote, to poll 14,500 votes, it cost the county committee only about 21 cents a vote to poll the 134,000 cast for the fusion candidate for Sheriff.

COUNTY COMMITTEE'S \$5,000.  
According to the statement of its treasurer, Ogden L. Mills, the Republican county committee spent only a little more than \$5,000 on the primary, all of which was contributed by the Taft National League. This does not apparently cover the ordinary expenses of the committee, its headquarters and so on, which it did not charge up against the primary expenses. But at this rate the expenditure per capita on the 30,000 votes cast for Taft delegates was a little over 15 cents.

According to these figures the total amount spent by the Roosevelt managers previous to and on the day of the spring primaries, March 26, was \$70,946.77. Of this amount the Roosevelt committee, of which Hooker was treasurer, spent \$50,128.55, and the Roosevelt League, a co-ordinate organization, according to the supplementary statements of Amos E. R. Pinchot, its treasurer, spent \$20,818.22. This totals up to a grand total of \$70,946.77. The money spent by the Roosevelt committee was a little more than \$100,000.

As previously reported, was contributed largely by three men, George W. Perkins, J. Pierpont Morgan's former partner, Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, and Alexander S. Cochran, the young carpet manufacturer of Yonkers, each of whom put \$15,000 into the pot. George Baxter was the only other contributor whose sum reached \$5,000. The funds of the league were largely contributed, so far as the record shows, by Pinchot himself. Henry L. Stoddard contributed \$2,500 to each fund, but not nearly all of it went all back in advertising for the Roosevelt cause.

The Roosevelt committee did everything on an elaborate plan. It had for a month previous to the primary a suite of rooms in Madison Square tower and spent during the month the sum of \$400 in rent. The sum of \$1,933.06 was spent in furnishing this suite of rooms, \$500.56 going for carpets. (No indication that they were manufactured in Yonkers.) The committee spent \$31 on spring water and \$750 for clean towels. A payment of \$150, apparently rental, is set down for a safe.

Newsboy clippings cost the committee \$61.85. The weekly payroll, which fluctuated from up to \$1,800 when the primary papers were being checked up.

Other items included payments for such things as signs, \$65; campaign buttons, \$65; pins, \$36; pictures of Theodore Roosevelt, \$25; and badges for watchers and captains, \$572.

\$533 FOR AUTOMOBILES.  
The committee spent during March the sum of \$533.68 on automobile hire. When its employees dined they dined well. An entry discloses the fact that one of them charged \$4 for two dinners. Later he paid only \$2 for the same purpose. Three employees still later put in a bill for three dinners which cost \$7.60.

There were vouchers for sums as small as 15 cents for newspapers and 65 cents for a sponge—this was before the primaries yet under the heading "petty cash."

## FUR STORAGE

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sums that run up into hundreds of dollars were spent without further explanation. Whether these went for dinners or for payment of workers' wages no way of knowing. But it is notorious that petty cash entries have before now been used to cover a multitude of sins.

Big amounts were spent in advertising, printing and circularizing. For printing the Mail and Express Company was paid \$4,147.20, which is considerably in excess of the amount contributed by its editor, Henry L. Stoddard, to the funds. This does not take into account the free advertising and publicity given by the Evening Mail, however, not the work done by the committee by its employees. Advertisements in Yiddish papers and payments for Yiddish circulars cost \$337.50. Italian papers received \$125 and a negro paper \$25. In addition to this more than \$2,000 went to advertising agencies.

Printing, mailing and addressing circulars sent to the enrolled voters cost a total of \$9,241.30, which included in some instances postage.

Getting up petitions to place the names of delegates on the primary ballot was an expensive item. One of the interesting phases of the campaign was the total spent by the Roosevelt League, which paid \$4,500.55 for this purpose. The committee expended \$1,328.00 for the same work, making a total of \$5,828.55. In notarial fees of \$5,838.55. This possibly does not include all the money spent for this purpose, as there are several entries set down as "miscellaneous," which may have meant that the money was spent for obtaining names to petitions.

The Roosevelt League also paid most of the bills for work on primary election day, such as those for experienced men, Joseph Murray—known to fame as the "discoverer of Theodore Roosevelt" because of the part he played in getting him his first nomination in the New York State assembly thirty-one years ago—and Edward L. Rathers, who is not so well known.

The Eighteenth district comprises part of seven Assembly districts in the northern portion of Manhattan, as follows: Fifteenth district, eleven election districts; Seventeenth, one election district; Twentieth, seven election districts; Twenty-first, twenty-one election districts; Twenty-fourth, eight election districts; Twenty-sixth, five election districts; Twenty-ninth, thirteen election districts. It was in these districts that the organizing was done.

WHAT MURRAY PAID OUT.  
Murray spent \$247.35 for his part of the work, \$750 of which was recorded as having been spent by 150 watchers and captains at \$5 apiece. Rathers spent \$1,275, \$80 of which went for automobile hire on primary day, and the rest for watchers and captains. His payments were on a deferred scale from Murrays, for while Murray paid his captains only \$5 a head, Rathers paid \$10 for work in the same territory. Both paid \$5 for watchers.

Murray's experience probably accounts for the fact that he got his captains so cheap. The money paid to Murray and Rathers all came from the league treasury for the statement of the treasurer of the Roosevelt committee, however, shows that it also paid several hundred dollars for work in some of the Assembly districts, parts of which are included in the Eighteenth Congress district. Presumably it went into the election districts outside the Eighteenth.

Not the least interesting feature of how this systematic scheme of organization worked out in its results is to be found in the vote cast for the Roosevelt and Taft delegates on primary day. Taft carried the Eighteenth Congress district by a vote of 1,928 to 941 for Roosevelt. The \$2,249.50 spent on the district therefore was for the Roosevelt vote, which won 941 votes. As 336 of these were apparently employed as watchers or captains at an expenditure of from \$5 to \$10 a head, there were but 605 actual voters, and 1,344 Roosevelt voters in the district, after all the organizing was done.

Records of the committee show that it paid out also the sum of \$2,301 for headquarters and workers in all parts of the city. This does not include approximately \$500 spent on the Carnegie Hall meetings and large amounts paid for rental of halls for meetings and for music at meetings. Of this amount it is shown that \$1,017.50 was spent in the Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth Assembly districts of the Bronx. In the Twenty-fourth Assembly district \$775 was spent, in the Twenty-sixth \$770, in the Fourth \$900, in the Tenth \$450 and in the Sixth \$350.

The committee spent several large amounts in lump sums in the Congress districts in addition to the amounts apportioned to the Assembly districts. These sums, exceeding \$2,500 in all, were distributed in part as follows: Twenty-first Congress district, \$1,407; Seventeenth district, \$1,000; and Twelfth district, \$800. The Bronx headquarters cost the committee \$1,110, the Roosevelt Colored Committee was paid \$300, and about \$400 was sent over to Brooklyn for use in one of the districts there.

## SAYS TAFT MEN SPENT MORE.

Amos E. R. Pinchot Thinks District Clubs Got Much Money.

Amos E. R. Pinchot, treasurer of the Roosevelt League, said last night at his home, 1021 Park avenue, that he hadn't attempted to analyze the primary's expense account, but that he was certain that the Taft managers in this county spent \$7.50 for every \$1 spent by Col. Roosevelt's organization.

"People may not stop to take into consideration," said Mr. Pinchot, "that the Taft people got separate contributions for every Assembly district as well as the general contribution to the Republican county committee. Now these contributions to the various Assembly district organizations will not show in the report filed at Albany. If they were made public people would see that it cost two and a half times as much to get out the Taft vote as it did to get out the Roosevelt vote. And, by the way, I don't see how the folks at Albany figure that Col. Roosevelt only received 14,500 votes in New York county. The total was considerably greater than that."

In my own Assembly district, the Seventeenth, the Taft people spent \$2 to our \$1. I know that. From other parts of the city I received reports which left no doubt in my mind that there was no lack of cash for the Taft cause. There was nothing lavish or extravagant in our expenditure. We had to build up a brand new organization. We had to hire hundreds to circulate petitions. There were dozens of lines of work which cost us heavily, but all of which were accomplished by the regular Republican organizations as a matter of routine and at comparatively small cost.

"On primary day the Taft workers and watchers received from \$20 to \$40 apiece. I won't attempt to estimate what that came to, but any politician could guess. We thought we were doing pretty well by giving our watchers and workers less than half of that."

"The point of the whole business is that we have made public all of our expenditure and the Taft people have not. I want to emphasize this, that the Taft campaign was carried on by the Assembly district clubs. Each of these received a large contribution. It might interest anybody who reads this disingenuous story from Albany to make inquiries at the Republican club of his district to find out just what the Taft people spread over that district."

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